

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

The U. S. District Court, Judge Giles presiding, in Baltimore, decided yesterday that respectable colored persons who pay or offer to pay full fare on the steamboats, cannot be ejected from the cabin in which other passengers are carried. Josephine Carr, a colored teacher, was put out of the cabin of the steamer Chester while going to her home in Crumpston. She filed a libel against the steamer setting forth all the facts in her petition. Judge Giles awarded her \$25 damages.

The steamship Great Republic arrived at San Francisco, yesterday, from Japan, and among her passengers was Gov. Ito, who returns to the U. S. delegated with important instructions. The intention of the American Government to demand the throwing open to foreigners the tea districts around Surugao meets with favor from all parties, and the visit of the American Charge to the district has resulted most satisfactorily.

There are fears that a large portion of Texas is to be the scene of pillage and murder in a very short time, there being no less than ten thousand (?) Indians on the war-path, and who assert that they intend visiting Houston for the purpose of releasing two notorious chiefs. So firmly impressed are the settlers that an Indian war is imminent that they are abandoning their homes and seeking safety in less exposed localities.

There were no new developments at police headquarters in New York, yesterday, in relation to prevalent strikes. The entire police force is on duty, ready for an emergency. A large force is stationed at the Metropolitan Company's Gas Works, protecting the new gang of workmen. Durant's sugar refinery is also protected by a strong force, in anticipation of an attack.

It is said that neither of the contending political parties of the State of Louisiana, will undertake to nominate to the President a man to succeed Col. Casey, collector of the port of New Orleans, and therefore, Casey stays in.

Col. Pitcher is to succeed Col. Lee in charge of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. Col. Lee is soon to leave for a trip to Europe. The command at the Soldiers' Home is regarded as the "softest place" in the army.

A telegram from Rome says that the Pope has sent an important circular concerning the present condition of the Holy See, to representatives of foreign powers, which will soon be made public.

Surgeon General Polk, chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery of the Navy Department, was yesterday retired, and Surgeon Palmer relieved him of his duties.

Small pox has broken out at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Many of the students are leaving for home. There are several other cases in town.

The Legislature of New Hampshire, yesterday elected Bainbridge Wadleigh U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Patterson, as had been previously arranged in caucus.

Vice President Colfax arrived at his home, South Bend, Indiana, yesterday, and was received with great joy by the residents of that place.

The Orangemen in New York are getting ready for their annual parade on the 12th of July.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—For several weeks past an effort has been made by parties antagonistic to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to restrain the corporation from laying their tracks over or along certain streets of the city. A series of resolutions were passed by the City Council having for their object a cessation of the work on that portion of the road lying within the limits of the city, but the Railroad Company heeded not the provisions of the resolutions and kept on with the work as usual.

Finally it came to the knowledge of the Company that an injunction would be asked for at one of the Courts yesterday morning, and in order to outflank the injunction party the Railroad Company on Monday afternoon massed several hundred laborers and track layers at the depot on Pennsylvania avenue, and by nine o'clock yesterday morning they not only had two miles of rails laid on the disputed territory, but astonished the good citizens of that section by running a locomotive over the track. When it became known why the rails had been so suddenly laid a great crowd of persons assembled at the depot, and as the laborers started off in the train for Washington a great cheer attested the spirit in which the people appreciated the outflanking of the injunction party.

—Baltimore American.

NORFOLK MARKETS.—There was the usual variety in the vegetable market Saturday, although everything seemed to be in rather small quantities. The following were the prices of the leading articles: Apples 3 cts. per quart, eggs 18 cts. per dozen, spring chickens 40 to 60 cts. a pair, strawberries 20 cts. a quart, raspberries 15 cts., currants 20 cts., honey 16 cts. a pound, new Irish potatoes 40 cts. a peck, sweet potatoes 75 cts. a peck, oranges 40 to 75 cts. a dozen, cherries 10 cts. a quart, cabbages 10 cts. a head, onions 10 cts. a bunch, radishes 10 cts. a bunch, beets 10 cts. a bunch, cucumbers 40 cts. a dozen, cymblins 40 cts. a dozen, peanuts 10 cts. a quart, peas 20 cts. a peck, snaps 25 cts. a peck. In the meat market there was some excellent veal and lamb. The following were the prices of the leading article: Fresh beef, lamb, mutton, veal, ham, 103 cts. per pound, corned beef 10 to 16 cts. per pound, dried beef 25 to 30 cts. per pound, shoulders 12 cts. per pound, middling 10 to 12 cts. a pound. —Norfolk Virginian.

CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD LINE.—We learn from the Knoxville Press & Herald that one of the results of recent conferences among railroad magnates, has been a consolidation of the general freight and passenger management of the line of road from Bristol to New Orleans. The line comprises the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road, the Memphis and Charleston, to Grand Junction; Mississippi Central, from Grand Junction to Canton; the New Orleans and Great Northern, from Canton to New Orleans. This new arrangement, we understand, will go into operation early in July, under the control of the Southern Railway Security Company.

Capt. Jo. Jaques, Vice President and Superintendent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road, is to be the General Superintendent of the consolidated line from Bristol to New Orleans, becoming, at once, the Manager of the longest and most important line of travel and transportation in the Southern States. — Lynchburg Virginian.

NEW YORK CITY.—The New York Times, in its issue yesterday, shows the public what a charming place the great metropolis must be to live in. It is doubtful whether any other city in the world could present such record of one day's crime as the following:

"Sunday, in this city, still maintains its bad pre-eminence as a day of drunkenness, and of the crimes and offences that come from drunkenness. The list for yesterday is terribly long, and includes every variety of stand up and knock-down fight, shooting, stabbing, wife-beating, and street rowdiness. Most of these crimes are attributable to the looseness of the Excise law and the neglect in which it is enforced. The streets of New York on Sunday are in a condition alarming to peaceful citizens, and disgraceful to the authorities."

MONEY FOR ELECTION PURPOSES.—It has already been announced that Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, has been appointed chairman of the Republican National Committee, but it is not so well known that it was determined on as soon as Mr. Wilson was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, and that it was then stated that he would be elected because he was pledged to raise all the money that should be required for the campaign. The determination was that the committee should be made as strong financially as possible, because it was expected that a vast amount of money would be required during the campaign. — Wash. Patriot.

## VIRGINIA NEWS

The Petersburg Index says: "The untimely death of Mr. Alexander N. Bratton on Sunday, on board the train between this city and Richmond, was attended with circumstances very sad in their nature. Having employment in Richmond, he took advantage of the day (Sunday), to visit his relatives here. On getting back to Richmond, he took his position on top of one of the coaches, and was instantly killed by coming into collision with the wagon bridge at Ellerslie."

Yesterday, in Petersburg, the dead body of Mr. Robert Pennman, an old and respected citizen, a Scotchman, was found on the edge of the Appomattox river, and near the South-side railroad. The general impression is that deceased came to his death by his own hand, but the verdict of the coroner's jury was, that "Deceased came to his death from cause to us unknown."

Judge L. D. Isbell, of Appomattox, has resigned, and on Saturday Governor Walker appointed Judge Watkins, of Prince Edward, to hold courts in Appomattox until the vacancy is filled by the appointment of a successor of Judge Isbell.

A colored woman residing in Franklin county, about 4 miles from Big Lick, a few days since took an axe and deliberately chopped off the head of her child, aged about 18 months. The fiend was arrested, and committed to Franklin jail, to await trial.

All the meetings in the different counties, except two—Franklin and Northampton—which have been held to appoint delegates to the State Convention of the 27th, have declared in favor of the Cincinnati ticket. The two exceptions expressed no opinion.

At the Conservative meeting held in Warren, Fauquier county, last Saturday, Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith and A. D. Payne were elected delegates to the State Convention at Richmond.

Geo. Daniel Ruggles, has returned from a recent visit to Texas, having secured the title to a very large tract of land in that State which he purchased before the late war.

An attempt at suicide was made a few days since by an old lady, in Richmond, over 80 years of age. She endeavored to drown herself in the canal, but was prevented.

LIVE STOCK SALES.—The first stock sale, says the Winchester Times, under the auspices of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural society at the Fair Grounds, on Thursday last, was not as successful as was anticipated. There was plenty of stock, horses, cows, cattle, and a few sheep, but buyers were scarce. It was expected there would be purchasers from the cities on the ground but none appeared.

The Committee having these stock sales in charge will persist in their determination to test the experiment thoroughly, satisfied that it is practicable, and if once fairly inaugurated will prove one of the most paying projects ever organized in the Valley.

We learn from the Staunton Virginian that the sales of the Staunton live stock market, held on the 29th of May, were the most flattering that have taken place since its organization. It says: "Every hoof was disposed of at fair rates for cash, and as much more stock could have been sold had it been there."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Ten Indian chiefs are expected in this city on Saturday next. Among them are four Apaches, two Apache Mohaves, two Pinos and one Papago. These Indians are wild, having never been away from their hunting grounds before.

The old small-pox hospital will be burned down to-day, the new one having been completed and the patients removed thereto.

Waltham Lewis, well-known in East Washington, and announced some time since as ill of the small-pox, died of that disease yesterday. Frances Norman, colored, in Georgetown, charged with choking to death the little child Mary Rivers, was sent to jail yesterday, the coroner's jury having found that she was criminally responsible for the child's death.

COUNSEL FEE.—E. Trumble, administrator of W. W. Wilkins, obtained a judgment in the Circuit court of the city of Richmond on the 25th day of November, 1871, against James A. Seidman for \$35,483.33, with interest on \$27,493.05 from 25th November, 1871, till paid. The defendant made an arrangement with the plaintiff to pay the judgment in instalments of \$10,000 every six months. On the 25th of June the defendant is to make a payment of one instalment on said judgment, and the counsel who obtained the judgment filed a petition claiming a lien on said judgment for amount of fee, \$2,500. The court decided that the counsel had a lien for their fee, and a jury was empaneled to ascertain the proper amount. The jury on yesterday rendered a verdict fixing it at \$2,500. —Rich. Eng.

On and after the first of July next, persons who sell or offer for sale tobacco, snuff or cigars, except manufacturers, will be required to pay a special tax of five dollars per annum, without regard to the amount of annual sales. The exemption of persons whose annual sales do not exceed one hundred dollars is repealed by the new law.

Attorney-General Williams, who has for the past two or three months been in Oregon, California, and other places in the far West, is expected to return to Washington to-day. He, with other members of the cabinet and their families, will attend the Boston Jubilee.

[COMMUNICATED.] The communication in the Gazette of the 17th inst., relative to the bankrupt act, is so apt to lure debtors into a fatal incursion, coming as it does, right upon the heels of the decision of the Court of Appeals, that the retrospective feature of the Homestead clause of the State constitution is void, that a word of warning seems necessary. I do not think that the author of the communication intended that the author should have such an effect, and that it is so, he no doubt will regret. This decision destroys the last remaining barrier which from time to time the people of Virginia have raised to save something from the wreck of war and disaster. As long as it was law they felt safe, knowing that there was left for themselves and their families a home, or enough to buy a home. Now, so far as their old debts are concerned, (and the debts of the people of this State are almost all old debts), their property would be almost entirely at the mercy of their creditors were it not for the recent timely amendment of the bankrupt act, which saves to the debtor just what the Homestead clause of the State constitution was intended to save to him. This amount is about \$2,500 worth of property. The State exemptions from old debts are small and inconsiderable. The aim of the creditor will be to reduce them to a minimum, and knowing the effect of the amendment referred to as well as any one, he will proceed at once to obtain execution and levy on the debtor's effects. Nothing but promptness on the part of the debtor in availing himself of the benefits of the bankrupt act, as it now stands, can prevent him. For this reason it is important that debtors who intend to become bankrupts and thereby save the above amount should move at once in the matter. WILLIAM H. BECK.

DRESS GOODS. Japanese Poplins, Grenadines, Lawns, Lisle Thread Plaids, Seersucker Gingham, Percales, &c., from to-day will be sold at greatly reduced prices. I invite all to call. je 19 WM. N. BERKLEY.

## Letter from Lowell, Mass.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Lowell, June 15, 1872.—In my last I gave you a notice of New York, the greatest commercial city in this country. I will now give you a short sketch of the origin and rapid advance of Lowell, Mass., the greatest cotton manufacturing town in the U. S. The ground on which this place is built was purchased by Messrs. Nathan Appleton, J. T. Jackson, K. Boatt, W. Dutton and Paul Moody, in 1821, and consisted of four farms of 400 acres each, and cost about \$100 per acre. This amount of land was purchased to secure the water power, and it was found necessary afterwards to increase the number of acres, at a greatly enhanced value. On the 5th of February, 1822, the above-named gentlemen and others were incorporated as the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. Their capital, at first, was \$300,000, and increased from time to time until it has reached \$2,500,000. They began with a force of 700 men, building a dam across the Merrimack and Pawtucket Falls, and in digging and blasting the rock on the margin of the Merrimack to secure the foundation for their first mill, which was completed in 1823, and the first cloth manufactured at the mill was in November, 1824. The bricks used in building this mill and others afterwards erected, were hauled from Bedford, in New Hampshire, at a heavy cost. In 1825 the company erected machine shops at a cost of \$150,000. This company has divided on an average 134 per cent on the amount invested annually since they started, and have now five large mills and print works, with 100,000 spindles, 2500 looms, and employ 1700 females and 700 males, consuming weekly 80,000 pounds of cotton, and turning out 450,000 yards of cloth and 500,000 yards of calico. In 1825 the L. & C. Canal Company was organized, their charter allowing them to hold, sell or lease land and water power to the amount of \$500,000. The Merrimack Company conveyed to the Lock and Canal Company all their lands and water power, excepting what was necessary for the use of their own company, and for twenty years afterwards this company furnished land and water power, built mills and machinery, and successfully organized a number of other manufacturing companies in Lowell. This company, never engaged in manufacturing, only sold the water, which was the right to draw twenty-five cubic feet of water per second, on a fall of 30 feet, being about 60 horse-power, they kept in operation two machine shops, a saw mill and foundry. In 1845 they sold out to the Lowell Machine Shop Company. They now employ 1200 hands, and have now five large mills and print works, with 512,8 spindles and 1348 looms, and employ 850 females and 425 males. They consume 50,000 pounds of cotton and produce 250,000 yards of delaines, flannels, prints, ticks, sheetings, &c. In 1828 the A. & W. Company was incorporated, with \$500,000 capital. They have three mills, with 20,000 spindle and 717 looms, and employ 400 females and 400 males, consume 50,000 pounds of cotton, and turn out 130,000 yards of sheeting. In 1828 the Lowell Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with \$200,000 capital, and since increased to \$2,000,000. This company has one carpet mill, one worsted mill and one cotton mill; run 12,500 spindles on worsted and wool, and 281,000 spindles on cotton; employ 1400 females and 1000 males, consume 400,000 pounds of cotton and 63,000 of wool per week; produce 35,000 yards of carpet, 13,000 yards of sheeting and 4000 yards of striped goods per week. In 1830 Lawson & Stone started the Middlesex Company, with \$500,000 capital, and since increased to \$1,500,000. They have two mills, with 20,000 spindles and 700 looms; work 500 females and 120 males; consume 37,000 pounds of cotton and make 135,000 yards of sheeting and flannels per week. The Lawrence Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$1,500,000. It employs 300 males and 1000 females, 1500 spindles and 1000 knitting machines, employing 1350 females and 350 males; consumes 110,000 pounds of cotton and 2000 pounds of wool. The Lowell Bleaching Company was incorporated in 1832, with \$50,000 capital—since increased to \$200,000. It employs 300 males and 1000 females, 15,000 spindles and 8000 yards of cloth per annum. The Booth Cotton Mills were started in 1835, with a capital of \$1,200,000, but did not begin work until 1836. They embrace five mills, with 71,224 spindles and 1878 looms, employing 1020 females and 317 males, consume 100,000 pounds of cotton, and turning out 350,000 yards of cloth. The Whipple Mills, started with a capital of \$50,000, have increased to \$200,000. They employ 300 males and 1000 females, 15,000 spindles and 8000 yards of cloth per annum. The above, there are a number of large machine shops, foundries and other branches of the Lowell works. The city has now a population of nearly 50,000. To give an example of the profit in the manufacturing business, a gentleman by the name of P. O. Richmond began business in 1834, with an entire borrowed capital of \$500, with which he purchased a few carding machines, and when he died, in 1851, he left a net worth of \$125,000 above all liabilities. All the mills have prospered, and if money can be made in Lowell, where they pay more for cotton, more for labor, coal and almost every article than we have to do in Virginia, why should we not make productive the valuable resources we have in Virginia? Let us look around and see what others are doing, who labor under many disadvantages, while we possessing so many greater, are disposed to croak and complain that we are not able to compete with our neighbors, and see with so few of the advantages we possess. We have water power. Why not use it? We have coal, which is now shipped from our port; and I find thousands of tons of Cumberland coal in the interior of this State, willing to be used by the manufacturers, and being hauled several times by vessels, cars, wagons, &c., at a large cost. Many of the large factories in this place use coal in preference to water, and I am told it is now gaining more and more in favor to produce power over water. We have labor cheap. \$1.25 per day is paid here for boys, while we can employ them, and they are anxious to work, for 60c. Some of the Mills pay \$25.00 per annum for water power, and several pay their superintendents \$10,000 per year. I see no reason why we cannot make as much money with them. Why, sir, the Pioneer Flour Mills ought to be worth to-day, considering the advantages of location, \$300,000, and be cheap compared to the prices of property in this town. Wheat's Mill, the Foundry, Shipyard, and the vacant building lot should be used to its fullest capacity. We have advantages; let us make use of them. If we have not the means, hunt up capital to start the manufacturing; give some of the idle buildings rent free for a number of years; give vacants lots if we can labor cheaply to improve the mills for manufacturing purposes, and relieve them from taxation for ten years. A start is what we want, and we will go ahead. We have as good a location as can be found. VIRGINIAN.

PATTERNS FOR EVERYBODY. We have this day received a full line of MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERNS, and as we have accepted the agency for this city for them, we will at all times have on hand a complete assortment of the various styles and Catalogues sent on application. Any Pattern will be sent by mail on receipt of price, postage paid. Subscriptions received for MME. Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Yearly \$3.00, with a beautiful Chromo as premium to each subscriber. je 19 WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

MOURNING GOODS. JUST RECEIVED. We beg to mention the following: Bombazine, Tamese, 9 8 Mouseline, Mereno Cashmere, Grenadine, and one piece very superior 8 4 Shawl Grenadine. A full line of Courtland & Co.'s Crepe Veils, long and short; Love Veils, &c., can be offered attractions in Crepe Veils. je 19 J. M. STEWART.

## COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, June 19, 1872. FLOUR, Superfine, \$8 50 @ 8 75 Extra, 9 75 @ 10 25 Family choice, 10 50 @ 11 25 Family choice, 10 00 @ 11 25 WHEAT, Common to fair, 1 50 @ 1 70 Fair to good, 1 75 @ 1 85 Good to prime, 1 85 @ 1 95 Prime to choice, 1 95 @ 2 00 Choice, 2 00 @ 2 05 COIN, white, 0 80 @ 0 82 Mixed, 0 79 @ 0 80 Yellow, 0 77 @ 0 78 RYE, 0 95 @ 1 00 OATS, 0 57 @ 0 60 BUTTER, prime, 0 15 @ 0 17 Common to middling, 0 12 @ 0 15 EGGS, 0 16 @ 0 17 CHICKENS, 2 50 @ 4 50 IRISH POTATOES, 0 95 @ 1 00 LARD, 0 9 @ 0 9 1/2 ONIONS, 0 50 @ 0 60 BACON, Ham, country, 0 10 @ 0 11 Sides, 0 8 @ 0 8 1/2 Shoulders, 0 04 @ 0 0 1/2 GREEN APPLES, per bbl., 3 50 @ 6 00 Dried per lb., 0 7 @ 0 7 1/2 DRIED PEACHES, peeled, 0 14 @ 0 16 Unpeeled, 0 9 @ 0 10 PLASTER, ground, per barrel, 7 00 @ 0 00 Ground, in bags or bbls., 9 00 @ 0 00 Ground, in bags, returned, 8 00 @ 0 00 Lump, 5 00 @ 0 00 SALT, G. A. (Liverpool), 1 40 @ 1 50 Turf, 2 10 @ 2 10 Turk's Island, 0 42 @ 0 45 WOOL, common unwashed, 0 40 @ 0 45 Washed, 0 55 @ 0 62 Merino, unwashed, 0 40 @ 0 45 Merino, washed, 0 55 @ 0 62 HAY, per ton from the cars, 35 00 @ 40 00 REMARKS.—The market for Wheat is more active, and choice samples are taken readily at quotations; offerings light, with sales of 95 bushels at 160 for fair, 170 for good, and 200 for choice. Corn is quiet and steady; offerings of 334 bushels white, 250 of mixed and 250 of yellow, with sales of white at 81. Rye and Oats are nominal. Other articles are unchanged.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 19. Sun rose, 4:34 Moon sets, 2:50 Sun sets, 7:28

ARRIVED. Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, to F A Reed.

Bark Harriet F. Husey, New York, plying mail for New York, after discharging her cargo she will load here with coal. Sch. Nellie H. Benedict, New Haven, to American Coal Co.

SAILED. Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, by B Wheat. Steamer New York, Philadelphia, by F A Reed. Steamer Commerce, Georgetown, by J H D Smoot. Sch. G. A. McFarland, McFarland, Boston, by J P Agnew.

MEMORANDA. Schrs. Williams, Scott; Chas F Hayer, Poland, and John F Krantz, Picher, hence, at Boston 17th. Sch. Wm Allen, Grant, for this port, cleared at New York 17th.

CANAL COMMERCE. ARRIVALS. Boat M S Fernser, to Hamp & Balto Coal Co; boats Ida & Harry, F A Mertins, L Hartley, E Rizer, Thos Hasset and C A Madore, to New Central Coal Co; boats Harvey Fisk, Jas Sandervort and W J Booth, Jr., to American Coal Co; boat H S Miller, to Maryland Coal Company.

DEPARTURES. Boats J V Norman, Jos Noble, B Williams, J H Garrish, P L Lemen, C Clifton, Dr E DeLacey, Ida & Harry, F A Mertins and L Hartley, for Cumberland.

FINANCIAL. INVEST YOUR MONEY IN THE NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN OF THE Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

SALES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, \$1,513,400.

FOR SALE AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHAS. R. HOOFF, Cashier.

JOHN W. BURKE. ARTHUR HERBERT. BURKE & HERBERT, BANKERS.

OFFICE COR. KING & FAIRFAX STS., Alexandria, Va., BUY AND SELL UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER COIN, AND EXCHANGE

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated, Sight Drafts, Checks and Time Bills collected on all accessible points and remitted for prompt payment. U. S. Revenue Stamps and Corporation Tax Certificates of Alexandria always on hand and for sale. nov 11—tf

W. D. CORSE. M. D. CORSE. J. D. CORSE. BANKING HOUSE OF WILMER D. CORSE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 King St., Alexandria, Virginia.

WILL DEAL IN DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER COIN, UNCURRENT MONEY, RAILROAD BONDS, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT BONDS and other securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and proceeds promptly remitted. Internal Revenue stamps for sale. sep 1

OFFICE ALEXANDRIA WATER CO. May 13th, 1872. The unprecedented early commencement of a general and severe drought has excited the apprehension of a short supply of water, and calls for preventive measures on the part of its officers to provide against all unnecessary waste by consumers.

It is the earnest request of the President and Directors to heads of families that no unnecessary waste shall be permitted, and that servants and children shall shut off hydrants as soon as possible when used.

Special attention is called to the use of wash-pans and bath-tubs, both free of water. The rules and regulations of the Company, under its charter, provide fines and penalties for any and all unnecessary waste, and it becomes the imperative duty of the officers, especially under the condition of a scant supply, to enforce these wholesome regulations upon all offenders.

A deficiency of this indispensable article to housekeepers induces us to hope that the water will be sustained in our efforts to prevent all waste, while furnishing all parties with a necessary supply for domestic purposes. my 13-w2m R. H. MILLER, President.

201 KING STREET. 201 AUGUSTUS WALL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HAY, GRAIN & MILL FEED, SEEDS, &c., No. 201 King Street, jan 30-1y ALEXANDRIA, VA.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1872.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.—The Washington Chronicle says:—"It is understood here that the counsel for the British Government have submitted their proposition for an adjournment of the Board of Arbitration, that the Government of the United States is not and will not be a party to this request, being ready for a hearing, and anxious to go on with the case at once; but as the English Government is the defendant in the suit, and counsel that they are not ready to proceed, our counsel probably will not resist an adjournment for a reasonable period, but will not agree to so long a recess as that heretofore indicated as desirable to the British Government. It is also understood that the Board of Arbitrators may possibly render an opinion in relation to that part of our case known as indirect losses, substantially satisfactory to both Governments, which may obviate the necessity of an adjournment."

The public press in all sections of the country is filled with accounts of the progress of the schools now about to enter upon their annual vacation. It cannot fail to be that the talent, skill and industry now devoted to popular education in this country will produce a marked advance of general intelligence during the immediate future, widening in extent, it may be, through all time to come. Life quickens under the stimulus of knowledge; and an educated community moves with the speed of a locomotive engine, while an ignorant one travels on with the pace of a road wagon. But the difficulty to guide and to govern a community is in proportion to the speed at which it is accustomed to move forward towards its object; and with an increased general intelligence comes the need of yet greater wisdom and skill in the government and direction of the community. It can hardly be said that this has been the case in recent years. Our town has reason to congratulate itself upon the number and excellence of the institutions of learning in its midst, and few of the pleasant occasions of its social life are more pleasant than the annual school gatherings which mark epochs in the life of our young people, and assure the elders that the best preparation has been made to fill their places when they shall have passed away.

A letter from Washington, in the Baltimore Sun, says: "A number of prominent persons whose property in Washington was confiscated and sold on account of their adherence to the Southern Confederacy, but whose disabilities are removed by the recent amnesty bill, had orders in their favor passed by Judge Humphreys, holding the special term of the court to-day. These orders directed the assistant treasurer of the U. S. to pay to the claimants, or their representatives, various sums, ranging from \$300 upwards, being the residue of the amount derived from the sale of their property. Among these parties are J. N. Maffitt, (of the Shenandoah), G. P. Scarburg, (of the Court of Claims), E. A. Pollard, C. W. C. Dunington, (late chief of Capitol police), Ratcliffe, (late president of the Jackson Democratic Association), Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, C. Ashford and Henry H. Lewis. Previous to receiving these orders each of the applicants is required to file a bond of indemnity to secure the United States from other claimants for the same funds."

The news of the day comes freighted with accounts of labor movements, of unions to secure less hours of labor or higher wages, of strikes, of threatenings dangerous to the public peace, and some times of the invasion of the right which every man possesses to earn his bread and that of his family in the way that suits himself. Still oftener the news is that time has been wasted, ill-feeling excited, but that the strikers have gone to work, without gaining their object. The questions which underlie these movements lie, also, at the basis of society, and the utmost circumspection is needed in touching them, as well as the extreme wisdom in moving to their solution. To leave them to be determined by the whims of theorists or swayed by the accidents of an hour is to allow the pillars of social life, which should be founded on the eternal rock, to rest upon seaside sands, that a change of the tide may undermine. It is to put the gravest interests of society in chance-medley.

Martinsburg, West Va., is about to celebrate its centennial anniversary. Alexandria passed its one hundredth year in 1849, and it was then the wish of many citizens that such a celebration should take place here. The public recognition of the ties which unite men and families that have lived for years together in the same community, sharing to some extent, at least, in the same interests; animated by many similar hopes, and injured alike by many disasters, seems to commend itself as one of the pleasant things in American life, in which very many public questions serve to drive men from places in each others good will, and few occasions happen which add to the ties that constitute at once the grace and strength of social life.

Notwithstanding all the praise which the friends of the administration heap upon the Indian policy of Gen. Grant, it has not been successful. This is the criterion which the public apply to public measures, and weighed in this balance the administration has been found wanting. Just as many troops, if not more, are now required on the border as before. We have Indian wars as usual. What is there to praise?

A paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers says that the late Wm. Pitt Fessenden,

of Maine, formerly U. S. Senator, was a very irascible man, of strong prejudices, and that one of his peculiar dislikes was Senator Sumner, to whom, it is stated, he had an especial antipathy. The reported scene in a court house in Maine, when he had a controversy with his reputed father, we can hardly credit.

In an interview with some of those engaged on what are called the "Labor Movements" in New York, Gov. Hoffman declined to harangue them, as he intimated that anything he might say would, in all probability, be misinterpreted; and then cautioned them to see that nothing was done to break the peace of the community and excite the hostility of law-abiding citizens.

The wheat crop in Tennessee is said to be one of the best ever made in that State. The Knoxville Herald says:—"From all parts of this country, the gratifying news is that the wheat crop will exceed in quality that of any year for a quarter of a century past—even the famous yield of 1857 not excepted. And what is true of Knox county seems to be generally true of East Tennessee."

The will of one of the solid men of Boston, who recently died, directs that the income derived from a large portion of his estate shall be used for the benefit of the needlewomen of that city, in providing them with cheap and comfortable apartments at all times, and with employment during the period when they cannot readily obtain it from ordinary services.

Campaign cockades have already appeared in New York city, and the fancy stores on Broadway and Sixth avenue realize that Greeley rosettes are quite a saleable article. Enthusiastic ladies find these pretty ornaments of white satin ribbon especially becoming, and before the autumn thousands will have been sold.

A Centennial Celebration took place on the 17th instant, near Martinsburg, West Virginia, in honor of the organization of Berkeley county. Ten thousand persons participated in the ceremonies. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. John Poisal, and appropriate addresses were delivered by C. J. Faulkner and others.

Among the recent acts of Congress was one appropriating \$15,000 for the purpose of instituting an experiment in "the new system of transportation by means of hollow spheres carrying their loads inside and moving in pneumatic tubes." Mr. Albert Brisbane, the well-known Fourierite leader, is the author of this scheme.

The Coliseum at Boston had a still better audience yesterday afternoon than on Monday, and "immense enthusiasm" appears to have attended the performances at the "Jubilee." It is said that there is no doubt about the entire success of the enterprise.

The President, according to the letter writers from Washington, is very hopeful as to his prospects for re-election. Of course, he is! He, also, hopes that the Radical dissensions in Pennsylvania will yet be healed. Of course